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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, 1908.

NOT A MARTYRDOM TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank R. Morrison, leaders and chosen representatives of organized labor in America, have been sentenced to prison. Three days have now elapsed to think over their situation. That it is grievous for the whole nation is manifest. That it may prove to be overcast and dangerous, by engendering a spirit of resentment against the courts among the workmen whom these men have led, is clear. But in the face of all this, it is yet the judgment of this newspaper that no less could have been done with regard for the power and effectiveness of the law.

All Anglo-Saxon government is founded on law. In this country that law is an adaptation of the English common law, and for that adaptation, with all its faults, the citizen's admiration will increase the more he makes himself familiar with it. This law is administered by human agencies, subject not only to the failings of human character, but to the errors of human judgment. Yet the very foundation of our government requires that the law, so administered, should be accepted by every citizen in its failure to do what he thinks exact and errorless justice no less than in its success.

In a cause which these three men believed to involve a principle of first importance to organized labor in America, they have chosen to disregard law and courts alike. The cause was the right of the union to enter upon an "unfair list" the name of a certain commercial house. Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison believed this to be a right vested in organized labor. By a court of competent jurisdiction they were, with all the authority of the law enjoined from so listing this house. In the face of that injunction and as an assertion of what they believed to be a right they directly, explicitly, and openly disobeyed the court. Herein lay the ground for the sentence imposed Wednesday.

Our history records on this soil and in England a score of such challenges to established authority which were abundantly justified and sometimes, after bloodshed and country-wide devastation, worked a fuller liberty for the people. The War of the Revolution is instance enough. These three men may be conceived to have thought themselves instruments set to a similar use. But if they did, they disregarded a fundamental of American citizenship—that defiance of the law is the last resource to be adopted, not the first. It was, indeed, the last to be adopted by the colonies; and if not the first to be adopted by Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, it did not wait upon a fair test of the other means.

As Americans, this course involved a disregard of their special responsibility as citizens every one conceived to be capable of self-government under the law and by his citizenship consecrated to abide by the judicial interpretation of the law until every resource under it had been proven a failure. Even this, however, is not the full measure of their offending. For these three men are the accredited leaders of 2,000,000 others. Their view was reasonably likely to be accepted by those 2,000,000 others, and they knew it. Wherefore, when they undertook to defy the courts they were to all practical purposes inviting the whole body of their followers to join with them in an attack upon the law.

The other courses open to them were many. If a great principle is to be asserted in this country, it must be asserted by a majority of all our people. Yet these men had just failed an endorsement of a majority of all our people for an amendment of the law in this very matter of injunctions, and so were clearly under a need either to convert such a majority to their way of thinking or to abandon their American faith in majority rule. They had the right to appeal to the higher courts; indeed, they were merely waiting this sentence to avail themselves of it. They had access to Congress—ready access, as is proven by the presentation of several bills according to their expressed views of this principle—for legislation which would establish the right claimed without disregard of the law. In the face of all this, before even the law had been finally construed in this special instance, they took matters into their own hands and set themselves on the side of rebellion and lawlessness.

In the judgment of the District Supreme Court this offense required jail sentences as imposed—a year for Gompers, nine months for Mitchell, six months for Morrison. It is hard to see

how far decisive punishment can be questioned. For without it every one of the 2,000,000 citizens thought to be associated with these three, every one of the whole 90,000,000 of the nation, must feel practically free to do likewise whenever controverted by the law. But it is yet the judgment of this newspaper that Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison erred in discernment rather than purpose; that the sentence was unnecessarily severe; that the language of the decision was intemperate; and that the declaration of the court against union labor was extraneous and illogical.

This newspaper believes that these men did not comprehend, that they could not have comprehended, the full import of their act. And in that error this newspaper believes it is not fair to involve organized labor in this country save as its several branches shall by deliberate and cool-headed vote choose to put themselves in the same station.

Against such a spreading of costly error organized labor must protect itself. To that end, it becomes the duty of every member to insist that such action as is to be taken shall be adopted after calm and full counsel. To that end, also, it becomes the duty of every other citizen to see that in his own mind he does not lose sight of the distinction—critical in this case—between a principle which many men believe to be sound (on the one hand), and (on the other hand) measures adopted in behalf of that principle which needlessly and fruitlessly assail the law upon which, if ever established, it must rest.

"JOYLESS" CHRISTMAS TOYS! IMPOSSIBLE.

A foreign paper lamented the approach of 1908's Christmas in these words:

"We were perhaps better off when we were children. Every year toys are becoming more and more scientific and less and less things of play. Presents for the little ones this winter will be miniature motor cars, hydroplanes, airplanes, and aeroplanes. They are joyless toys."

Joyless toys! That is an utter impossibility. They can't be toys if they are joyless. They may miss the mark, they may fail in their mission, but they can't possibly be joyless toys.

Of course, the simpler things are better. Of course, the child plays longer and more happily with the thing he vests with imagination. But the more elaborate toys have their uses, too. They are the things the child thinks he wants. When the ball has run up the circular plane and down again, or the dolls have twirled tirelessly round and round, or the marble has zig-zagged from top to bottom, until the little master is dizzy, then the plainer things have a value they might never have had and he has a sense of perspective he might never have had. And we can't forget that electrical locomotives and trolley cars, steam engines that really make steam, teach the child great principles of physics and, all things considered, probably teach them better than the class room.

It won't do to go into the youngster's playroom this day after Christmas and smile contemptuously on the "miniature motorcars, hydroplanes, airplanes, and aeroplanes." They are not without their justification. As things work out in the child life, they will be found to be far from "joyless."

LET'S WAIT FOR MR. TAFT'S VIEWS ON THE CANAL.

The determination of Mr. Taft to go to the Canal Zone and look over the situation—taken with the many attacks on the lock system and the reports of the instability of the foundation for the Gatun dam—has naturally created more or less uneasiness. While there is the greatest desire that the President-elect should run no unnecessary risks at this time, or at any other time for that matter, it can be understood that, since the determination as to what is to be done if anything is wrong with the canal plans will depend largely on his recommendations to Congress, he must have earnest desire to equip himself with first-hand information about all the conditions.

It remains to be said that we may be crying before we are hurt. It is true that the lock scheme is being attacked by some well-known engineers, but it was attacked by the same experts before Congress adopted it. The same men also say that the Gatun dam will not be safe, but they said this, too, before Congress decided to build the dam. Thus far, we have not noticed that anybody who favored the present canal plans has gone on record as saying that a mistake was made. We can understand, however, how an engineer might be very loath to make public the fact that he had made an error in a work of this magnitude, involving so many millions of dollars. We will be better satisfied to have Mr. Taft's judgment on the problem. We know he is fair-minded, has a splendid grasp of big problems, and is not afraid to tackle them. There are not many men in this country who could be trusted to listen to what the experts have to say—and there is at times nothing more confusing—and then make up their minds to recommend what ought to be done in a matter involving hundreds of millions of dollars, knowing that the recommendation may settle the matter.

The great thing about Mr. Taft is that the country has confidence in his judgment and his courage. It knows he will not hesitate to take the bull by the horns and tell us the exact truth about Panama, and that is what we are after. In the meantime it will

be well to possess our souls in patience and admit we are on the wrong track when we are compelled to do so. There is a good deal more worry in this world about things that do not happen than there is about things that actually come to pass.

TWO STANCH PATRIOTS AND MEN OF PEACE.

"But the Star that shone in Bethlehem shines still, and shall not cease; And we listen still to the tidings of glory and peace."

Nevertheless, in spite of the popular sentiment thus sweetly expressed by Adelaide Proctor, we suppose there will be some cynical chuckling over the proposal that the American and Japanese peoples should get together and nominate Secretary Root and Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador to this country, for the next Nobel peace prize. For it is not enough, according to the program of pessimism, that we should be prepared for war. No; we should go on talking all we can about war, predicting the "inevitable conflict" and heaping free coals upon the fires of international ill-will. The jingoes keep talking fight generally because they would like to see war come about.

Mr. Root and Baron Takahira are patriots. They are also statesmen, able interpreters of what they believe to be the true sentiment of their fellow-countrymen. And they have signed something like a "gentlemen's agreement" for the purpose of improving, or at least maintaining, the pleasant relations now existing between Japan and the United States. The Senate may grumble, the fire-eaters may ply their ridicule; but this doesn't alter the fact that the agreement is a new bond of peace and good will binding the two nations having at present the greatest interest and influence in Oriental affairs.

The peace prize is awarded by the Norwegian national legislature, but nominations may be made by a certain number of people in any country who regard a fellow-countryman as worthy of the honorable distinction. So the idea of nominating the Secretary of State and the Japanese ambassador is entirely proper and practical; and it deserves success. For at bottom we are a peaceful people, and so are the Japanese, according to Baron Takahira; and the two men who have done so much to emphasize these peaceful sentiments, despite the activity of the trouble-makers, are entitled not merely to the gratitude of their fellow-countrymen, but to the applause of the whole civilized world.

Mr. Taft beats an opponent at golf, wears out a good horse, has a typically Georgian Christmas with his family, and then observes, with a little of Kris Kringle's twinkle in his eyes, that the world seems to be made for undersized men. He forgot the day, evidently. Nobody in Georgia ever felt undersized on Christmas Day, not even since the State went dry.

"The Washington nightingale has gold in his throat," observes the health officer who makes the record, "but the Spokane stork delivers the goods." Wherever he notes 1,000 births in the year now ending, and a score of twins, Seattle and Tacoma—a word to the wise!

Could Uncle Andrew have meant to imply that Chairman Payne and Mr. Dabzell were good at pinning when he observed "The jig is up?"

One of the best things about Christmas is that it gives opportunity to a disposition to be kind. Consider Mrs. Meyer, for example. How difficult her generosity would have been at any other season, and how natural it seemed yesterday! Likewise consider the Saks store. What real generosity there is behind an outfitting for 190 many boys, and what a contradiction of business principle it would seem on the ordinary Saturday night!

Of course, if you do save it to wrap up next year's presents with, this year's bills won't seem quite so hard to pay.

DON'T LOOK FOR THE FLAWS.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life. And even when you find them, it is wise and kind to be somewhat blind.

And look for the virtue behind them. For the cloudiest night has a hint of the light.

Sometimes in its shadows hiding; It is better far to hunt for a star Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs every way To the bosom of God's great ocean; Don't set your face against the river's course.

And thing to alter its motion. Don't waste a curse on the universe; Remember it lives before you.

Don't butt at the storm with your puny form. But bend, let it fly o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself To suit your whim to the letter; Some things must go wrong your whole life long.

And the sooner you know it the better. It is folly to fight with the Infinite, And go under at last in the wrestle. The wisest man shapes unto God's plan.

As the water shapes into the vessel, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Progressive Age.

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No. 21. J. H. Roseman Secretary.

TRAUD ORDER SYSTEM TO BE INVESTIGATED

Congress Will Inquire Into Method of Closing Mails to Individuals.

REPORT IS MADE BY COMMISSION

Held Their Property Rights Cannot Be Taken Away Without Hearing.

By JOHN SNURE.

One of the subjects to which Congress will give much attention after the holidays will relate to the administration of the fraud order system by the Postoffice Department. Questions arising from abuses of the second-class mail privilege will also be considered.

The joint commission for the reform of the methods of the Postoffice Department has brought these subjects to the front. This commission has made its report, and it is not friendly to the present system of administration relative to these two matters. It has submitted a bill along with its report, and in this bill provides for a commission of appeals, whose duty it shall be to pass on all disputes concerning mail matter, including fraud orders and second-class privileges.

Cause of Trouble.

This question of fraud orders and the administration of the second-class mail matters have aroused no end of difficulty in the last few years. Much feeling has been stirred because of allegations that the Postoffice Department was arbitrarily excluding concerns from the mails. Congress has not been entirely asleep over the matter. Representative Crumpacker of Indiana last session sought to get legislation through that would provide some remedy, but failed.

The postal commission found a number of defects in the postal service, and it bore hard on the present practice with respect to fraud orders and second class matter. Many publishers have felt that the second class privilege was not disposed of as it should be, and many concerns barred from the mails have felt they were unfairly treated. The lack of opportunity for redress is the feature of the administration of these two matters that has been attacked as unjust and un-American.

The postal commission in its report alluded to the "combination in the same officer or the dual functions of prosecutor and judge in respect to matters such as the classification of periodicals and the issuance of fraud orders, directly affecting the rights of individuals not connected with the postal service."

Destroy Business.

The report said that the classification of newspapers and periodicals, although apparently a mere matter of rates, might mean the continuance or destruction of immense business enterprises. It pointed out that the second class privilege involved the right of the citizen to use of the mails and added: "The principle that the dual functions of prosecutor and judge in respect to matters such as the classification of periodicals and the issuance of fraud orders, directly affecting the rights of individuals not connected with the postal service."

The commission has prepared a bill dealing with these matters, and there is no doubt it will attract wide notice from publishers and from all parties concerned in the fraud order question. The bill is for a commission of appeals to pass on all disputes relative to mail matter, including fraud orders and questions relating to second class rights.

Duties of Commission.

This commission would determine, on appeal from the assistant director of mail matter, whether the second class privilege should be granted or denied, whether the second class privilege once granted to a publication should be revoked, and would pass upon the issue of fraud orders against persons alleged to be conducting schemes to defraud, such as lotteries and the like.

It is provided by the bill that cases of this kind specified in the act shall be appealed to the proposed commission, shall be duly submitted by the Assistant Attorney General. Under the new arrangement, the Assistant Attorney General would be a prosecutor, but he would in no sense be a judge. Those who have been contending for the past few years for the abolition of fraud orders do not think the commission of appeals goes far enough, but at the same time recognize it as a great improvement over the present system.

The commission would be composed of high-salaried and well-qualified men, each holding office for six years, and would be a body of prominence. The commission would have three members, one to be named every two years. Chairman, the bill is favorable to the plan and considers it feasible. As a practical proposition, he thinks it about as far as Congress can be induced to go.

WEE MAIDEN SITS ON MAMA'S HOT PIES

Little Eunice, four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Froeben Luther, of Swansboro, has to stand up a great deal these days, says the Providence Journal.

She does not take her dinner at the mantelpiece, because she is not tall enough, but a table top answers, and she shuns even the soft sofa in the parlor. And all because of two hot squash pies.

Eunice's mother was baking Saturday and the little girl was playing about the kitchen. Out of the oven, piping hot, Mrs. Luther took two squash pies, the savorry and hot, arising from the round yellow moon faces. The pies Mr. Luther placed upon a low bench to cool, because the place was handy, then forgot all about them.

Eunice, in the course of her baby play, grew suddenly weary of trotting around, and gave her chubby legs a rest, sat down upon the bench—and the pies.

Eunice rose with screams of surprise, fright, and pain. Small hands, applied to the burned spots and then to the weeping eyes, carried hot pie filling to her face. The mother, in haste, scraped off the squash and applied healing lotions to the blisters.

BARONESS MAKES BOW TO WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Tea at Rauscher's to Present Daughter of Baron Von Paumgarten.

DEBUTANTES WILL AID IN RECEIVING

Hosts Are Formerly of Austria, But Long Residents of Capital.

Baroness Marie von Paumgarten, daughter of Baron and Baroness von Paumgarten, formerly of Austria, but long residing in Washington, will be presented to society this afternoon at a tea at Rauscher's from 2 to 7 o'clock. A number of the season's debutantes, including Miss Annie Irwin, Miss Ruth Bliss, Miss Edith Sutherland, Miss Margaret Brooks, Miss Anna Portner, Miss Mildred Fearn, Miss Martha Harrison, Miss Dorothy Millen, and Miss Jane Sands will assist in the hospitalities of the afternoon.

Presiding in the dining room over the tea will be Mrs. Thomas Carter, wife of Senator Carter; Mrs. Juan Attwell, wife of the attaché of the American legation in Argentina; Mrs. Russell Harrison, and Mrs. Arthur Dunn.

Baroness von Paumgarten will wear a white embroidered chiffon gown over rose colored satin, and Baroness Marie will wear an empire costume of white satin and lace and carry pink roses.

For Miss Roosevelt's Dance.

A party including Miss Janetia Alexander, Miss Cornelia Landon, Miss Josephine Osborn, Miss Virginia Murray, Miss Margaret Roosevelt, Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Eleanor Alexander, Miss Priscilla Stanton, and Miss Madeline Borland will arrive at the White House Monday to attend the dance which Miss Roosevelt will give to present Miss Ethel Roosevelt. The party will come from New York in a private car and will be chaperoned by Mrs. John E. Roosevelt.

Miss Janetia Alexander and Miss Cornelia Landon will spend the week as guests of Miss Roosevelt at the White House.

Miss Aurora Quesada, daughter of the Cuban Minister and Mme. de Quesada, will be hostess at a domino party this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Her guests will include a number of the young people of the Diplomatic Corps and official circles of Washington society.

Philadelphia Guest.

Mrs. Joseph M. P. Price, of Philadelphia, is spending the holidays in Washington, the guest of Mrs. George M. Robeson and Miss Robeson, in their home on N street.

The Misses Anderson, of 1750 Rhode Island avenue, who have been traveling abroad since August, are now at Mentone, in the Alps of France, where they will spend the winter at the Hotel Bristol.

Miss Faith Simpkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, will make her debut this evening at a large reception. New Year night Miss Simpkins will be the honor guest of her uncle, C. B. Simpkins, at a dance at the Country Club.

Mrs. Robert Hinckley will entertain a party of young people this evening at a dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Gladys Hinckley, who will be numbered among the brides of next season.

For Charity Ball.

Arrangements for the annual Charity Ball, given by the board of lady managers of the Children's Hospital for the benefit of the hospital, which is to take place Monday evening, January 4 at the New Willard, are rapidly nearing completion.

Three of the four boxes have been sold, the box holders being Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. W. F. Dennis, and Mrs. E. B. Kauffman. The fourth box, owned by Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, is chairman of the floor committee, assisted by John F. Wilkins, vice chairman.

The committee in charge is particularly enthusiastic over the project, as the proceeds this year are to be devoted to the erection of a new hospital building, equipped with every modern facility. Mrs. George Howard is chairman of the committee, which includes Mrs. Ekins, Mrs. Westcott, Miss Sherrill, Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. McGuire.

Tea for Cade's.

Miss Lillian Duncan Baxter will entertain at a tea this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Ontario, for the West Point cadets in Washington to meet Miss Maitland Marshall, the daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall.

Mrs. Baxter will be assisted in receiving her guests by Miss Marshall and Miss Josephine Mason. The house will be decorated with Christmas greens and red roses and carnations.

Paymaster and Mrs. Bonafant, of Philadelphia, arrived in Washington yesterday and spent the day with Mrs. Bonafant's mother, Mrs. Claggett, at the Marlborough.

Mrs. George L. Bradley, of this city, is in her home in Providence, R. I., for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lusby will be at home informally this evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, at 474 O street, in celebration of their forty-first wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Koon's Dinner.

Mrs. E. L. Koon entertained at a Christmas dinner last evening in her apartment in the Highlands. A brilliantly lighted Christmas tree formed an attractive centerpiece for the table.

The guests were Mr. Justice and Mrs. Charles Robb, Representative and Mrs. Alexander, Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann, Prof. and Mrs. Willis Moore, Mrs. Schuler, J. R. Corning, and Miss Koon.

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Wheeler entertained a Christmas party last evening in their apartment in the Highlands. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Wheeler, of San Francisco.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were dinner hosts last evening. Their guests were the Russian

IS ROARING AGAIN

Signs Are Plentiful That Old Gambling War Will Be Renewed.

VIGILANTES TO FORM IN "CITY OF VAPORS"

Citizens' Improvement Union Is Organized and Ready for the Fray.



Baroness von PAUMGARTEN.

Signs are that "the tiger," the cause of so much strife and blood-letting here in the past, is to be productive of yet another war and one that may be enlivened perhaps by the participants of a vigilance committee, says a Hot Springs dispatch to the New York World.

Houses in Full Blast.

There are now fourteen gaming houses running full blast. The authorities do not seem to be aware of the fact, that is officially. It would seem to a stranger that the "wide open town" element could not wish for a happier condition than this, but that is not so. This faction wants to see the big clubrooms and the race track, which have been closed for nearly a year since the Anis law, doing business.

The reformers are organized and are known as the Citizens' Improvement Union. They include in their ranks some of the foremost citizens of the city. It was the arrogant rule of the gaming king which brought the organization into existence. The union last year was instrumental in causing the adoption of the anti-racing law, and if it were not for its stand it would probably have been taken out of the statute books long since. It is a secret body and not all of its members know what the "inner circle" is doing.

The members of the union have but one purpose, and that is to destroy the power of the gaming element which has ruled the Hot Springs government for so many years. The union cleaned the city once before, but this time it hopes to do it permanently.

Ruled by Gaming Bosses.

Hot Springs has always been subject to the rule of a gaming boss. Sometimes this boss has controlled only the politics of the city and then there have been clashes between the police and the sheriff's forces in the streets. Usually, however, it has been a case of where the one man controlled politics in both city and county. With the police all that the boss would be able to do under his control was to levy tribute where he would. The system was to charge a license fee for the privilege of wheel and faro bank paid a stated sum each week for protection.

Yet not only did the games have to pay, but steers, bunco men, three card monte sharp and shell men were amenable to all that the boss would demand. He assessed so much for the privilege of remaining within the gates of the city that the traffic would be unable to pay the rates. Those who did not pay the rates were arrested and if they decline to see the "right" were given an hour to catch the next train out of town.

Frank Flynn was perhaps the greatest of the gaming barons who have ruled Hot Springs. He was a "gun fighter," and it was his manner of fighting things that brought on the now nearly forgotten Flynn-Doran feud. It was Ed Smith, a gambler, who was like under his control the boss has been enabled in the past to levy tribute where he would. The system was to charge a license fee for the privilege of wheel and faro bank paid a stated sum each week for protection.

Yet not only did the games have to pay, but steers, bunco men, three card monte sharp and shell men were amenable to all that the boss would demand. He assessed so much for the privilege of remaining within the gates of the city that the traffic would be unable to pay the rates. Those who did not pay the rates were arrested and if they decline to see the "right" were given an hour to catch the next train out of town.

Imported "Gun Fighter."

It was while this backing and filling was going on that Smith imported Tom Doran, a noted gun fighter, and his gang from New Orleans. Smith and Doran a partner so as to make it appear that Doran was fighting for his rights with Flynn and not as a hired agent to kill when ordered to do so. Flynn and Doran soon met and each protested the greatest friendship for the other. There were several meetings, and then came one when Doran extended his left hand in greeting to Flynn, and as he did so, a revolver and fired point blank at Flynn's breast. Flynn reeled backward, drawing his weapon as he fell. Smith was found before Doran could fire a second time he was overpowered. When Flynn's coat was opened it was found that he had been shot in the breast. Doran's bullet had only scratched one of his ribs.

This skirmish led to both men surrounding themselves with small armies of "gun fighters," and the campaign went on toward the day when one should get the signal on the other. The city knew no peace. Every day was expected to bring forth the battle. One morning about 11 o'clock, Flynn, riding by with his brother-in-law, John and William, was ambushed from the Owl saloon as he drove through Central avenue. Doran's gang was armed with rifles and pistols.

John Flynn, who was on the box with the driver, was killed in the first volley; the driver, Frank Smith, was wounded, and the two Flynn brothers were taken to the hospital. Doran's forces with their revolvers, Frank had a wound in the right side and his brother a hole in his left breast, but they stood their ground.

BALTIMORE SWEEP BY \$150,000 BLAZE

Firemen Have Narrow Escape

When Big Aerial Apparatus Topples Over.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—Fire early today destroyed the bay and wheat depository of the Baltimore and Ohio railway at Mt. Clare shops, causing a damage estimated at \$150,000.

White No. 13 truck was being placed in position the big aerial fighting apparatus toppled over, a number of firemen narrowly escaping death or serious injury.

White House Callers

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou.

Secretary of the Interior Garfield.

Senators Owen of Oklahoma.

Burkett of Nebraska.

Representatives Barthold of Missouri.

Bennet of New York.

Bode of Minnesota.

Hopburn of Iowa.

William Day of Cleveland, Ohio.